

Official Directory.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY IRON COUNTY.

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CIRCUIT COURT is held on the fourth Monday in April and October. COUNTY COURT convenes on the first Monday of March, June, September and December.

PROBATE COURT is held on the first Monday in February, May, August and November.

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CATHOLIC CHURCH, Arcadia College and Pilot Knob. L. C. WERNERT, Rector. High Mass and Sermon at Arcadia College every Sunday at 8 o'clock A. M. Vespers and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4 o'clock P. M. High Mass and Sermon at Benediction at Pilot Knob Catholic Church at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Sunday School for children at 1:30 o'clock P. M.
M. E. CHURCH, Cor. Reynolds and Mountain Streets, W. H. HORNEL, Pastor. Residence: Ironton. Services every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School 9:30 A. M. Class Meeting Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening. All are invited.
M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, Fort Hill, between Ironton and Arcadia. Rev. H. WHITEHEAD, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening 7 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9:30 A. M.

BAPTIST CHURCH, Madison street, near Knob street, F. M. CROST, Pastor. Residence: Ironton. Preaching on every Saturday before the first Sunday of each month at 2:30 P. M. and on the first and third Sundays at 11 A. M. and Sunday School every Sunday at 9:30 A. M. and Prayer Meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 P. M.

LUTHERAN CHURCH, Pilot Knob. Rev. OTTO PRAGER, Pastor.
M. E. CHURCH, Corner Shepherd and Washington streets, Ironton. D. J. KENOLY, pastor.

SOCIETIES:

IRONTON LODGE, No. 544, K. of P., Ironton, Mo., meets every Friday evening at Odd-Fellows' Hall, D. J. KENOLY, Sec'y.
C. DEMIER, K. of R. & S.
IRON LODGE, No. 107, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday at its hall, corner Main and Madison streets. A. P. VANCE, Sec'y.
E. D. AKE, Recording Secretary.

IRONTON ENCAMPMENT, No. 29, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Thursday evenings of every month in Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner Main and Madison streets.
G. D. MARKS, C. P. J. T. BALDWIN, Sec'y.

STAR OF THE WEST LODGE, No. 133, A. F. & A. M., meets in Masonic Hall, corner Main and Madison streets, on Saturday or preceding full moon. W. R. EDGAR, W. M. W. A. FLETCHER, Sec'y.

MIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 71, R. A., meets at the Masonic Hall on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at 7 P. M. W. R. EDGAR, M. E. H. P. E. D. AKE, Sec'y.

VALLEY LODGE, No. 1870, KNIGHTS OF HONOR, meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall every alternate Wednesday evening. A. P. VANCE, D. J. KENOLY, Sec'y.

EASTERN STAR LODGE, No. 62, A. F. & A. M. (colored), meets on the second Saturday of each month.

IRON POST, No. 346, G. A. R., meets the 2d and 4th Saturdays of each month at 2 P. M.

FRANZ DINGER, P. C. C. R. PECK, Adj't.

IRON MOUNTAIN, No. 150, Sons of Veterans, meets every Saturday evening, each month, and every Tuesday evening for drill. C. C. DINGER, Camp Commander.

PILOT KNOB, No. 253, A. O. U. W. meets every 2d and 4th Friday evenings, 7:30 P. M., upstairs in Union Church.

PILOT KNOB LODGE, No. 155, I. O. O. F., meets every Tuesday evening at their hall. CHAS. MASHMEYER, Sec'y.

IRON LODGE, No. 30, SONS OF HERMAN, meets on the second and last Sunday of each month. WM. STEPHENS, President.

VAL EFFINGER, Sec'y.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 430, A. F. & A. M., meets Saturday night on or before the full moon. LOUIS PETTIT, W. M. J. A. PARKER, Sec'y.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 260, I. O. F., meets Wednesday night of each week. JNO. DOWNEY, N. G.

J. A. PARKER, Sec'y.

IRON MOUNTAIN LODGE, No. 293, A. O. U. W., meets on the first and third Friday of each month.

BELLEVUE.

MOSAIC LODGE No. 351, A. F. & A. M., meets on Saturday night of or after the full moon. E. M. LOGAN, W. M. R. J. HILL, Sec'y.

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The Mistakes of J. Wyman Jones.

Ed. Register—

The President of the St. Joe Lead Company is, no doubt, a very estimable gentleman; one who stands high in financial circles, and whose opinion about political and other matters entitles him to as much consideration as any other gentleman who sports an abbreviated front name. Notwithstanding the fact that he is the autocrat of a territory large enough to make a feudal baron of the Middle Ages green with envy, and that he is clothed with power so ample that no man may breathe the air of his domains except with his consent, he has not been liberated from the human infirmity of making mistakes, one of which we kindly volunteer to point out to him at the risk of incurring not only his own displeasure, but the censure of every one of his phonographs who happen to see this article. It is, perhaps, superfluous to say that Mr. Jones is a politician. That goes without saying. No president of a great protected industry could be otherwise than a politician. Every monopoly in this country owes its existence to a political system that must be upheld if they are to be perpetuated, and that system is looked after quite as closely by corporation managers as any department under their control. It is in the management of his political interests that the President of the St. Joe Lead Company seems to us to have been short-sighted. Had he been a mere private citizen, it would perhaps have been well enough for him to have lighted his domain by electricity, or to furnish the community with virtually free baths, free libraries, or free music by a brass band; but, as the custodian of vast political responsibilities, he should have thought twice before entering upon such a course.

From his standpoint it was educating his workmen in the right direction. It was teaching them to depend upon the Company for the comforts, pleasures and conveniences of life, as they were already dependent to a very great degree upon the Company for food, clothing and shelter. It was teaching them to depend more and more upon the Company for the gratification of their desires, and less and less upon their individual exertion. The ideal workingman, in the mind of the manager of a great protected industry, is one who depends upon the company for every thing, and who permits the company to do his voting and thinking for him. It is because the Hun and Italian come so near to meeting these requirements that they have so largely supplanted American working men, but even the brain of a Hun or a Dago is not entirely devoid of gray matter. There is a "remnant" in every body of working men who think, and, to greater or less extent, dominate the thought of their fellows.

It was this class that Mr. Jones overlooked in making his calculation. If he had given the matter a half hour's serious thought, he would have seen that every one of this class who enjoyed the convenience of his electric lights and lounged in his pleasant, free reading room; listened to his band, or refreshed himself in his natorium—would ask himself, "where does the company get money to do all this? What is it for? Is this done for sweet charity's sake, or is it done to make me better contented with my condition—to bind me more and more to the company by making me dependent upon it for these things? Is my condition what it ought to be? Has it not been by my labor and the labor of men like me that this vast wealth has been amassed? Have I received my fair share? Ought not these superfluities to have gone into my wages that I might dispose of it in my own way—either to lay by for the rainy day, or to spend in riotous living, if I wanted to? Who pays for this, any way? Am I and men like me not taxed for it, so that, after all, it comes out of my own pocket? Where am I really benefited by the system that makes such vast accumulations of wealth possible? After all, is it right?" Perhaps Mr. Jones never thought that such questions would arise in the minds of his men, but they have arisen. It never occurred to him that his men would regard his munificence in the light of a bribe to them to lie still.

Mr. Jones perhaps never contemplated the arrival of the day when the people of all classes in this country would lay aside tables of statistics and propose to themselves this simple question: "Is it right to use taxing power to take the money out of the pocket of one man in this country without his consent and against his will, and place it in the pocket of another, on any pretext?" But this is exactly what has come to pass, and it is upon this broad plane of right and justice that this last great political battle was fought and won.

Mr. Jones and men of his class, are

endeavoring to create a paternalism in this country, closely akin to the paternalism of the Old World. There the King knows best what is for the citizen's good, and must be obeyed; here, it is the company that is expected to be a father or step-father to its employees. The whole principle is wrong, and the men see it, let Mr. Jones shut off his music and electric lights never so quick. The logical other end to the avenue upon which he and others of his kind have entered is Socialism, or Nationalism, as it has come to be called, and the people are not going to walk therein.

Let Mr. Jones cut out this bit of Democratic doctrine, and paste it in his hat for future reference.

The workingmen of this country demand for their labor sufficient to live upon, and to pinch in something for the rainy day, if they feel so disposed, and that they, after they have received all that they are justly entitled to, be left to their own devices. They are not asking charity; they are demanding justice.

The Briggs Controversy.

The acquittal of Dr. Briggs is simply another indication among many that the New York Presbytery has abandoned the old and conservative ground of Presbyterial orthodoxy, and that it will take the lead in the new and liberal school that will result from the rupture of the denomination, of which the chances are now greater than ever.

On the same general charges Dr. Smith was convicted in Cincinnati and Dr. Briggs is triumphantly acquitted in New York. At the last General Assembly the sentiment of the vast majority was flatly and decidedly and uncompromisingly against Dr. Briggs' criticism of the Bible as a fallible and faulty book. If he had been on trial there instead of New York, he would have contained two-thirds of the body. Those two-thirds represent the prevailing sentiment of the Presbyteries in the Union. The New York Presbytery is in a small minority only. It does not represent the Presbyterian conviction at the West and at the South.

It may be assumed, then, that this Briggs controversy is not settled, but will be waged with all the more bitterness because the New York Presbytery stands apart from the most earnest faith of the denomination. There is no reason to suppose that the General Assembly will have to reverse the decision reached in New York, and to do that will provoke a rupture in Presbyterialism, for in sheer consistency the New York Presbytery will have to stand or fall with Dr. Briggs.—N. Y. Sun.

To Abolish Fines.

The Sedalia Democrat wants all fines abolished, at least those upon which jail sentences are contingent. It argues the point well and tells some very wholesome facts. The man who has been convicted of an offense under a felony may escape a jail sentence if he has money, and in some instances he may escape imprisonment for a felony, but the man without money must undergo a term of imprisonment. All men who claim respectability are anxious to keep out of jail and will pay any fine within their means to escape a sentence, and under our criminal laws they can purchase freedom from such disgrace by paying fines. The man without money, however, must go to jail because of his poverty.

The Democrat holds that offenses of a similar nature should be punished alike. If it is made a jail sentence for a poor man to commit an offense, the same punishment should be meted out to the man of means who is guilty of a like offense, and no one should be permitted to escape by the mere payment of a fine. It strikes us that the arguments of the Democrat are worthy some attention, and that the legislature can find room for making improvements.

There is one class of offenders, at least, who should never be permitted to escape with a fine, and they are the inhuman brutes who beat their wives or children. For this class of criminals the most severe penalties should be provided. While many look upon the whipping post as barbarous, yet all are ready to admit that such punishment is not too severe for the brutes who abuse their wives and children. It would be barbarous to publicly whip a large percentage of offenders, but there is no degradation too low for the wife-beater. A brute must be treated like a brute.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

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To impose a nominal fine on wife-beaters is simply trifling with justice. If the legislature thinks the whipping post should not be revived, then let the present law be so changed that the brute who beats his wife or children shall serve a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary and have the proceeds of his labor set aside for the support of his unfortunate wife and family.—Jefferson City Tribune.

The Primitive Americans.

No more spirited controversies have occupied the scientific mind than those concerning the earliest inhabitants of this continent. The Spaniards found the country occupied by tribes varying in degree of civilization, but maintaining the same racial type with singular uniformity. Who were the ancestors of these people? The Hebrew word used for man is from a root signifying red. Was the first man, therefore a red man? Are our Indians descended from the ten lost tribes of Israel? Or, as according to Plato, did the descendants of Poseidon people Atlantis? Were records of this Atlantic race preserved in the archives of the ancient Egyptians? Or shall we suppose man the product of evolving forces acting independently in new and old worlds together? There is too great similarity in the result to make this probable. Did man descend upon the American continent by way of Behring's straits and the Aleutian islands? This has long been a favorite hypothesis, but from linguistic and geologic evidence Siberia would seem to have been peopled more recently than America.

It was formerly believed that "somewhere in Asia" was indisputably the cradle of the human race. We are now told this to be impossible. Canon Isaac Taylor holds that the first home of man was in Europe, while Darwin assigns the same to Africa. In Portugal, Central Spain and Southern France are the very oldest proofs of the presence of man on the earth yet discovered. Leading Americans affirm that the ancestors of the American race could have come only from Western Europe, by means of land connection between the northern portions of the two continents, including Greenland and Iceland—a connection which cautious geologists admit to have existed at about the time of the formation in which human relics were first recognized.

That man existed on this continent in great numbers, as contemporary of the mammoth and other extinct animals, must be conceded, but the period of his advent remains ground for endless dispute.

Ethnologists now deny any lack of continuity in race history, any intrusive or extinct races, as mound builders or cliff dwellers. Man everywhere goes through the same stages of culture, but not everywhere at the same time. The tribes of America were, at the coming of Columbus, in the second stage, that marked by the use of polished stone, though in Mexico and Peru favoring circumstances had inaugurated the age of bronze.

The light of recent discoveries makes this view of the peopling of America most plausible, but it is a principle of science to defer the joys of certainty.—Denver (Col.) News.

Criminal Costs.

Nearly all the country papers are asking for legislation to reduce criminal costs. This is one of the most serious drains upon the revenue of the state and it is increasing rapidly from year to year. One very serious cause of increasing costs is in the matter of granting continuances and changes of venue. Criminal cases are not disposed of in a large per cent of cases under a year, and particularly is this true in regard to the more grave offenses. It rarely happens that a murder case is finally disposed of within a year and sometimes several years elapse. Justice is not aided by repeated continuances, and usually such proceedings tend to scatter witnesses.

It is not to be argued that persons charged with offenses should be denied all proper means for being acquitted, but this does not mean that every one under indictment should have as many continuances, new trials, etc., as may be asked for. Some counties in this state cannot even pay their criminal costs and other counties must contribute.

The state is now paying in the neighborhood of \$300,000 per year for this one item alone and with a decrease in taxes it is evident that something must be done before long. If the increase keeps on the state's revenue will be seriously crippled.

This is a matter that should receive attention, and it is not to be doubted that the legislature can improve the criminal laws and effect a great saving. This should be done in the interest of justice as well as economy.—Jefferson City Tribune.

What Is Expected.

President-elect Cleveland believes and rejoices in the fact that the result of the election in November was a great Democratic victory, but he believes also that it was something more than a mere party triumph. In both of the formal speeches which he has made since the election Mr. Cleveland has endeavored to impress upon his hearers the fact that the result marked a political revolution deeper and more far-reaching in its possible effects than any mere change of party administration at Washington could be.

The fruits of such a victory are to be looked for in something larger than the possession of the offices. The important places will no doubt be filled with competent Democrats without unnecessary delay. But the Democratic leaders could not make a greater mistake than to suppose that this is the most important thing to be done.

The reforms which the people have demanded, and to which the Democracy is pledged, must be carried out. The relief which the people ask, and which the Democrats have been promising, must be afforded. The fruits of victory are to be sought in the application of Democratic principles to the conduct of the Government.—N. Y. World.

The Doubly Oppressed Farmer.

Wheat struck 69¢ cents in Chicago within the last week. This is the lowest price it has reached since December, 1894, and only once in the last quarter of a century has wheat been lower in any month of the year.

This lowest price of wheat recorded but once before in more than twenty-five years comes to the farmer under the highest tariff taxes on everything he buys ever levied by the government in time of peace; and it clearly teaches the farmer the studied mockery of pretended tariff protection by increased taxes on grain, wool, etc. With the highest taxes imposed avowedly to protect the farmer, his wheat, corn, wool, etc., now sell close to the lowest prices ever reached.

Another feature of the McKinley tariff is pointedly illustrated in the present exceptionally high price of potatoes. To delude the farmer with the hollowest mockery of protection, a tax of 25 cents per bushel was levied on potatoes, and now, with the potato crop a failure, our farmers, along with the great mass of the people, must pay 25 cents extra for every bushel of potatoes they consume.

The farmers, as a class, receive no benefit from the tariff taxes on wheat, corn, oats, hops, barley, potatoes, butter, cheese, eggs, or wool. With the exception of wool and potatoes we export vastly more than we import and must seek foreign markets for our products while few of like foreign products are consumed here. Our high taxes on wool have lessened the use of wool in our so-called woolen fabrics, and lessened demand has lessened the price.

The tariff on potatoes is a studied mockery of protection to the farmer. When we have an ordinary crop at home, our importations do not exceed two per cent of the consumption, and do not affect the price; but the potato crop fails about once in five years, and when it fails more than half the farmers of the country are buyers and not sellers of potatoes. Instead of protecting the farmer, the tariff on potatoes becomes a tax on him when it affects him at all, and to-day it is a fearful tax upon forty-nine fifths of the whole people of the country.

Thus is the farmer doubly taxed, doubly robbed, by the high taxes of the McKinley tariff.—Philadelphia Times.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.